

FINAL

United States Department of the Interior
National Park ServiceNational Register of Historic Places
Registration Form

This form is for use in nominating or requesting determinations of eligibility for individual properties or districts. See instructions in *Guidelines for Completing National Register Forms* (National Register Bulletin 16). Complete each item by marking "x" in the appropriate box or by entering the requested information. If an item does not apply to the property being documented, enter "N/A" for "not applicable." For functions, styles, materials, and areas of significance, enter only the categories and subcategories listed in the instructions. For additional space use continuation sheets (Form 10-900a). Type all entries.

1. Name of Property

historic name Indiana School for the Deaf
other names/site number 097-296-09670

2. Location

street & number 1200 East 42nd Street ☒ not for publication
city, town Indianapolis ☒ vicinity
state Indiana code IN county Marion code 097 zip code 46205

3. Classification

Ownership of Property

- ☐ private
☐ public-local
☒ public-State
☐ public-Federal

Category of Property

- ☐ building(s)
☒ district
☐ site
☐ structure
☐ object

Number of Resources within Property

| Contributing | Noncontributing |
|--------------|---------------------|
| <u>9</u> | <u>1</u> buildings |
| <u>0</u> | <u>0</u> sites |
| <u>0</u> | <u>0</u> structures |
| <u>0</u> | <u>0</u> objects |
| <u>9</u> | <u>1</u> Total |

Name of related multiple property listing:

N/ANumber of contributing resources previously
listed in the National Register 0

4. State/Federal Agency Certification

As the designated authority under the National Historic Preservation Act of 1966, as amended, I hereby certify that this
☒ nomination ☐ request for determination of eligibility meets the documentation standards for registering properties in the
National Register of Historic Places and meets the procedural and professional requirements set forth in 36 CFR Part 60.
In my opinion, the property ☒ meets ☐ does not meet the National Register criteria. ☐ See continuation sheet.

Signature of certifying official

Indiana Department of Natural Resources

State or Federal agency and bureau

Date

4-19-91In my opinion, the property ☐ meets ☐ does not meet the National Register criteria. ☐ See continuation sheet.

Signature of commenting or other official

Date

State or Federal agency and bureau

5. National Park Service Certification

I, hereby, certify that this property is:

- ☐ entered in the National Register.
☐ See continuation sheet.
☐ determined eligible for the National
Register. ☐ See continuation sheet.
☐ determined not eligible for the
National Register.
☐ removed from the National Register.
☐ other, (explain): _____

Signature of the Keeper

Date of Action

6. Function or Use

Historic Functions (enter categories from instructions)

EDUCATION: School, education-
related housing

Current Functions (enter categories from instructions)

EDUCATION: School

VACANT/NOT IN USE

7. Description

Architectural Classification
(enter categories from instructions)

CLASSICAL REVIVAL

Materials (enter categories from instructions)

foundation BRICK

walls BRICK

STONE: Limestone

roof ASPHALT

other STONE: Marble

Describe present and historic physical appearance.

The Indiana School for the Deaf campus, consisting of 80 acres, is located in the north central part of Indianapolis (Washington Township) on 42nd Street between the Monon Railroad right-of-way on the west and Ralston Street on the east. To the south, across 42nd Street, is the Indiana State Fairgrounds; to the north is a vacant tract owned by the Indiana State Fair and an apartment complex known as Marcy Village.

The campus was purchased in 1905 for relocation of the Indiana School for the Deaf from East Washington Street, a few blocks from downtown Indianapolis. The site was largely covered by a forested area. Some farmland, a fruit orchard, and a dairy facility on the east side of the campus were long a part of the school's operations.

The campus/buildings design was prepared by the architectural firm of Rubush & Hunter. Their design called for several buildings in the form of a quadrangle, with the school building, now known as Alumni Hall, facing south. Also in the quadrangle were matching dormitories, the girls' dormitory on the west side and the boys' dormitory on the east side. On the north side was the dining hall, with the school "hospital" on the second floor. To the rear, outside the quadrangle, were three service buildings--the laundry, the powerhouse, and a vocational building.

Construction of the buildings began in 1907, but it was not until 1911 that they were completed for the school's move from East Washington Street.

Six of the seven buildings still exist, with the boys' dormitory (Johnson Hall) having been razed in 1983 upon completion of a new coed dormitory. The girls' dormitory (Simpson Hall) has not been in use following the close of the 1982-83 school year and has since been sealed due to asbestos.

☒ See continuation sheet

8. Statement of Significance

Certifying official has considered the significance of this property in relation to other properties:

☐ nationally ☒ statewide ☐ locally

Applicable National Register Criteria ☒ A ☐ B ☒ C ☐ D

Criteria Considerations (Exceptions) ☐ A ☐ B ☐ C ☐ D ☐ E ☐ F ☐ G

Areas of Significance (enter categories from instructions)

ARCHITECTURE

EDUCATION

SOCIAL HISTORY

Period of Significance

1911-1941

Significant Dates

1911

Cultural Affiliation

N/A

Significant Person

N/A

Architect/Builder

Rubush, Preston and Hunter, Edgar
G.C. Heinzman Brothers

State significance of property, and justify criteria, criteria considerations, and areas and periods of significance noted above.

The Indiana School for the Deaf is significant under Criterion C as the only known campus designed by Rubush & Hunter, a prominent local architectural firm. The campus is a representative work of the firm which is noted for several of their classical designs. The school is also significant under Criterion A for its many contributions to the education of deaf children and the support of the deaf community.

Founded in 1844, the Indiana School for the Deaf was the seventh state-supported educational facility in Indiana--Indiana University at Bloomington being the first. The Indiana school was the seventh institution in the United States for the deaf. In 1846 the Indiana School for the Deaf became the first state school in the United States to provide free education for its deaf children.

William Willard, a deaf man, founded the Indiana school and served as its first principal. Prior to this, Willard maintained a semi-private school for the deaf in Indianapolis on the north side of Washington Street between Illinois and Capitol Streets. William Willard was not only the first deaf man to found a permanent school for the deaf, he also served as the first permanent deaf principal in the history of the American deaf.

Born in Battleboro, Vermont in 1809, William Willard lost his hearing at age six from "spotted fever," now known as typhus. Upon leaving the Hartford School, he went to New York and attempted to establish a private school. Upon finding no available pupils, Willard accepted an appointment to teach in the new Ohio School for the Deaf at Columbus.

☒ See continuation sheet

9. Major Bibliographical References

Dunn, Jacob Piatt. Greater Indianapolis. Chicago: Lewis Publishing Co., 1910.

Records and files of the Indiana School for the Deaf.

Rubush, Preston and Hunter, Edgar. Original drawings for the Indiana School for the Deaf, maintained by the Indiana Historical Society.

Whisman, Charley. Highlights of the History of the Indiana School for the Deaf. Indianapolis: PIP Printing, 1988.

☐ See continuation sheet

Previous documentation on file (NPS):

- ☐ preliminary determination of individual listing (36 CFR 67) has been requested
- ☐ previously listed in the National Register
- ☐ previously determined eligible by the National Register
- ☐ designated a National Historic Landmark
- ☐ recorded by Historic American Buildings Survey # _____
- ☐ recorded by Historic American Engineering Record # _____

Primary location of additional data:

- ☒ State historic preservation office
- ☐ Other State agency
- ☐ Federal agency
- ☐ Local government
- ☐ University
- ☐ Other

Specify repository:

Indiana Historic Sites and Structures and Inventory

10. Geographical Data

Acreage of property 14

UTM References

A

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Zone Easting Northing

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Zone Easting Northing

☐ See continuation sheet

Verbal Boundary Description A tract of land in Washington Twp., Marion County, Indiana, as follows:

The point of origin is located at the intersection of a line parallel to yet 30' distant to the west from the west wall of the former Girls' Dormitory and a line parallel to the front (south) wall of Alumni Hall yet 30' distant to the south from the front steps of Alumni Hall.

☒ See continuation sheet

Boundary Justification

The boundary has been figured to include as much of the original campus plan as possible without including more recent buildings. The Vocational Building is included since it falls within the middle of the original quadrangle plan. The boundary as drawn largely follows the recommendation of the Indiana Historic Sites and Structures Inventory, except that the 1983 Dorm building has been cut out of the district.

☐ See continuation sheet

11. Form Prepared By

name/title Jess Smith, former ISD principal/Suzanne Rollins, preservation histori
organization ISD/Historic Landmarks Fdtn. of Ind. date June 14, 1990
street & number 1200 East 42nd Street telephone 317-924-4374
city or town Indianapolis state IN zip code 46205

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The dining hall/hospital (Beecher Hall), later converted to a multiple purpose facility, has not been used since 1985 due to structural deficiencies. The laundry and powerhouse still serve their purpose. The original vocational building was converted into a maintenance facility in the late 1960s. The present vocational building was built inside the original quadrangle in the late 1960s, with an addition constructed in the early 1970s.

A detailed description of the major buildings of the campus follows:

Administration Building

The main building of the Indiana School for the Deaf, now known as Alumni Hall, was constructed in 1907 in the Neo-Classical style. The structure (Photo #1) is composed of three sections--one wing on each side of a central pavilion. The two story building has a raised basement and a flat roof with a parapet with limestone coping.

Each wing on the main (south) facade has three, three-part, one-over-one, double-hung sash replacement windows with flat radiating voussoir arches, limestone keystones and springers. Each grouping of windows is divided by a brick pilaster with a limestone capital. A limestone stringcourse connects each of the pilasters. The windows rest upon limestone sills each supported by four small brackets. Below the center window of each grouping is a metal louvered vent. The raised basement of each wing contains six one-over-one, double-hung sash replacement windows. A ramp provides access to the basement on the easternmost wing. The cornice of each wing is decorated with modillions and dentils. Several decorative marble panels decorate the wings.

The wings are joined to the central pavilion by brick two story setback connectors. Each has three, one-over-one, double-hung sash replacement windows with the same sill and header as seen on the wings.

The center pavilion is typical of high style Neo-Classical designs. It is dominated by a full-width portico with a pediment trimmed in modillions. The cartouche on the pediment reads "A.D. 1907." On the entablature is a tablet inscribed with "State School for the Deaf." A flagpole tops the pediment. Six Ionic columns and two pilasters support the pediment. The second floor has three sets of paired

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one-over-one, double-hung sash replacement windows. Above this is a limestone header with keystone and springers. Below each second story window is a limestone balustrade supported by two scrolled brackets.

The first floor has a centrally-located double door (replacement) with limestone surrounds and keystone. Paired one-over-one, double-hung sash replacement windows with flat brick radiating voussoirs, limestone keystones and springers flank the door.

On the north facade the center pavilion and two wings (Photo #2) extend northward to form a double "U" plan (refer to site plan). The center wing is the most decorative and the only one of the three to have a gabled roof.

The gabled roof of the center wing has returns and modillions. Each return rests upon a brick pilaster with a limestone cap. On the second floor is a centrally-located round arch window with a limestone keystone and springer. Flanking the window are two bricked-in openings with flat limestone headers. Above the central window is a tablet inscribed with "God our Refuge and/strength"

Below the central window (Photo #3) is a limestone balustrade which rests upon two scrolled brackets. Below the balustrade is a stone tablet inscribed with "Knowledge Wisdom/Power."

The first floor has a central double door with transom and limestone surrounds. The door is flanked on each side by two, one-over-one, double-hung sash windows with brick flat arch headers. The windows of the raised basement are blocked in.

Although having undergone renovation, the interior of Alumni Hall remains quite intact and maintains numerous original details. The ceilings are lowered by hanging acoustical tiles which have fluorescent lighting, but the original woodwork is intact and visible. Photo #4 shows the original wooden coatracks which line the halls. This building provides space for classrooms as well as administrative offices.

The auditorium (Photos #5-6) is likewise very much intact. The plaster ornamentation surrounding the stage is very well preserved, as are the light fixtures. The seats were added in 1961 to replace the original wooden pews. Photos #7-8 show

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additional woodwork inside Alumni Hall.

Girls' Dormitory (Simpson Hall)

The girls' dorm, (Photo #9) also constructed in the Neo-Classical style, is composed of three sections: a center pavilion and two wings joined by arcaded entrance porches. The two story building has a raised limestone basement and a flat roof with a parapet and limestone coping. The cornice is ornamented by modillions and dentils.

The southern and northern sections of the building each have thirteen, eight-over-eight, double-hung sash windows on the first and second floors. They are placed in a 2-9-2 grouping. Each has a flat limestone header with keystone and a limestone sill. The raised basement has thirteen, four-over-four, double-hung sash windows. A panel on the parapet of the southern portion reads "Faith and Hope," while the northern portion says "Love and Charity."

Both the northern and southern portions are connected to the center pavilion by a two story arcaded passageway (Photo #10). The second floor, above the arcade, is setback and ornamented with only a limestone stringcourse. It has two, eight-over-eight, double-hung sash windows with flat brick arches and limestone keystones flanking a center bricked-in window on the southern section; the window south of center is bricked in on the northern section.

The arcade of the first floor forms a parapet which creates a small balcony. The first floor has a rounded arch entrance on each side of a rounded arch opening. Each has a limestone keystone. Below the center opening are stairs leading to a basement entrance. Behind the arcade is a center entrance with double doors. Above the doors is a fanlight. Flanking the door are two multi-pane round arch windows with limestone keystones.

The center pavilion (Photo #11) is likewise two stories on a raised basement; however, it is offset by a stepped parapet with limestone coping. The stone tablet on the parapet is inscribed with "Dare To Be True--Do Right." The cornice is ornamented by modillions and dentils.

The centrally-located entrance is recessed behind a two

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story round arch with limestone keystones and springers. The arch rests upon two Tuscan columns and pilasters in antis. Two marble circles offset the arch. Above the original double door is a flat hood and an arched multi-pane window consisting of casement and fixed-sash windows. Carved into the tablet above the door is "Prov. IV:5-13." (Photos #12-13) There is one six-pane casement window on each side of the door.

On each side of the entrance are five, eight-over-eight, double-hung sash windows with flat limestone headers and keystones on the second floor and brick headers with limestone keystones and springers on the first floor. A one bay setback joins the passageways with the central pavilion. Each setback has one, eight-over-eight, double-hung sash window on the first and second floor with the same headers as on the main section. The raised basement has ten windows each covered with wire mesh.

The west side of the building (Photo #14) is composed of three sections with setback connectors which contain the staircases. The cornices are decorated by modillions and dentils with the exception of the center portion of the middle section. There the brick becomes lighter and the cornice is replaced by a limestone stringcourse. The original plans indicate that an additional wing was to have been placed at this point whereby forming a "T" shape. However, this was not done and the space was filled in.

Each section contains thirteen windows (Photo #15) identical to those on the east facade except for the center portion which has flat brick arches with limestone keystones on the second floor. The entrances for this facade are located in the setbacks.

Photos #16-24 show interior details of the girls' dorm. All of the original woodwork and staircases remain intact.

Dining Hall/Hospital (Beecher Hall)

Named for Henry Ward Beecher, a trustee of the school at the old Washington Street campus, Beecher Hall is a two story brick building which closely resembles the others (Photo #25). Likewise, it is composed of three parts and constructed in the Neo-Classical style. The center portion of the building is set back slightly from the remainder of the main facade. Below the cornice of the parapeted roof are modillions and dentils.

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Centered on the parapet (Photo #26) is a tablet which says "Education/The Herald of Liberty." Below it is a limestone stringcourse.

The center section of the twelve bay building consists of three paired, four-over-four, double-hung sash windows with transoms to each side of center on the first and second floors. The windows have brick flat arch headers with limestone keystones and springers. The centrally located door is surrounded by a limestone molding with a hood supported by two scrolled brackets. Inscribed upon a tablet above the door is "Truth Is Eternal." The double door and transoms are boarded. The raised basement has six windows on each side of the door.

The east and west sections each have three, eight-over-eight, double-hung sash windows on the second floor and three round arch multi-pane double-hung sash windows on the first floor.

The eastern facade of the building contains seven bays. The second floor has three, eight-over-eight, double-hung sash windows on each side of a central window. Each window has a flat limestone header with keystone; the middle window of the grouping south of center is bricked in. On the first floor are three round arch multi-pane windows with limestone keystones and springers on the south side of the door, and three, eight-over-eight, double-hung sash windows with blind round arch panels to the north of the door. Above the centrally located door is the inscription, "We Live In Deeds/Not Years." The door has a limestone hood and surrounds. Above the hood of the door is an eight-over-eight, double-hung sash window with a round arch.

The north facade of the building has a one story brick extension. Though less ornate than the main building, the extension replicates the Neo-Classical motif through the use of dentils and radiating voussoir window headers. The extension is joined to the main building by a one story connecting passage.

On the west facade is a one story new addition (Photo #27). The addition is constructed of brick with limestone detailing along the cornice. The western facade is composed of six bays. Entrance to the building is located in the passage which connects the new building to the old. The old building no longer is used.

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Maintenance Building (Building #12) Photo #28

This one story brick building has a parapet with limestone coping. Above the centrally located sliding doors is an aluminum awning. On the main, or east facade, there are two aluminum sash jalousie windows on each side of the door.

Power Plant (Building #13) Photo #29

This one story building also has a parapet with limestone coping. Centered on the parapet is a tablet inscribed with "Helios." Dentils ornament the cornice line. The east facade is composed of three bays--one window on each side of a door. The replacement windows consist of twelve panes with segmental arch brick headers with limestone springers and keystones. The centrally located double door has a fanlight with a limestone keystone and springers. A small one-over-one, double-hung sash window has been added below the window north of the door. The length of the building is six bays.

Barn Photo #30

The brick barn has a gabled roof with jerkins. On the west facade is a small shed addition with one door and one window. The original barn contains four bays: three hinged doors and one large sliding door. The windows on the east facade of the barn have been bricked in.

Maintenance Building (Building #15) Photos #31-32

This brick building is composed of a two story section with a flat roof and a one story unit on the west with a hipped roof. The one story structure has aluminum sash jalousie windows. The one story connecting passage between the two buildings maintains its original nine pane fixed-sash windows. The two story structure is thirteen bays long with seven original windows and six boarded windows on the first floor. The majority of second story windows are boarded.

Vocational Building Photo #33

This one story brick building contains classrooms in the southern section and a garage on the north. The garage contains

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eleven overhead doors along the west facade.

The classroom section is 12 bays long with aluminum sash windows. Along the south facade is an overhang supported by seven metal poles. There are two entrances on the south facade located east and west of center and divided by eight aluminum fixed-sash windows with kickplates. A corbelled brick pattern decorates the walls of the south facade.

Storage Building (Photo #34)

This is a small brick outbuilding which serves as a storage shed. The east facade is plain except for a center door. The two window openings on the north facade are bricked-in.

Maintenance Building (Photo #35)

The one story brick building which is functional in design is highlighted only by a parapet and dentils below the cornice. The original centrally located double doors are flanked by replacement windows with aluminum sashes. Above the door is a transom.

The original campus design provided tunnels linking all buildings, a feature considered an asset during inclement weather. The tunnel system is no longer in use, although portions of it still exist.

Although the original boys' dormitory no longer exists, the design of the quadrangle could be kept reasonably intact by preserving the girls' dorm and the old dining room/multiple purpose building.

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After ten years in Ohio, Willard resigned and went to Indiana with the intention of starting a private school in that virgin territory. History is foggy here, as it usually is in tracing the beginning of any notable institution, but it seems that when William Willard reached Indianapolis in May of 1843, the Indiana legislature had already approved an act "to support a deaf and dumb asylum." They compensated one James McLean, a deaf mute from New York, for fifteen months teaching at a small school in Parke County with five or six deaf pupils. It is certain, however, that in 1843 Willard gained the favor of the legislature towards his projected school and spent the summer touring the state on horseback to find deaf pupils.

That first year Willard had to pay his own expenses, but succeeded in his quest and opened his school in October with twelve pupils who paid their own board. On January 15, 1844 a legislative act made Willard's school the state institution known as The Indiana Asylum for the Education of the Deaf and Dumb.

On October 1, 1844 the school moved to a rented building on the southeast corner of Illinois and Maryland Streets and Willard was appointed principal. In 1846 the school again relocated, this time to a rented three-story building on the south side of East Washington Street and Pennsylvania Street.

Willard served as principal two years--the intention of the legislature from the first had been to find a principal who could hear and speak. In June 1846 Professor James S. Brown of the Ohio School replaced Willard. He toured schools in the East to study teaching methods. Willard remained on the staff as assistant principal. William Willard continued to teach at the Indiana School for the Deaf until forced to retire in 1864 on account of ill health. He died February 15, 1881 at the age of 79.

Increasing enrollment demanded that the school again relocate. On October 2, 1850 classes began on the new campus at East Washington Street and State Avenue. The name of the institution changed to the Indiana Asylum for Educating the Deaf and Dumb. The school remained at this location until the school board determined the facilities no longer met their needs.

In 1902 the school board requested the state purchase other grounds for the erection of modern facilities. In 1903

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the legislature appropriated \$280,000 for new campus expenses. On May 12, 1905 a selection committee chose the William Wolverton farm on 42nd Street behind the State Fairgrounds as the location of the new campus. The land was purchased for \$31,386.00.

On April 15, 1906 the school board approved the plans of the Indianapolis architectural firm of Rubush & Hunter for a 22 building, modified cottage plan. Two sets of plans were submitted to the Governor for his approval: one set had two story buildings, the other had three story buildings. The buildings visible today reflect the Governor's preference of two stories. In July of that same year, work began on the main building with G.C. Heinzman Brothers of Noblesville serving as the general contractor.

As one of the most important and prolific firms in Indianapolis during the early twentieth century, the Indiana School for the Deaf is among the largest early commissions of Rubush & Hunter. In her thesis, The Architecture of Rubush & Hunter, Patricia Casler states that other than some of the firm's work in Florida, the deaf school is their only project involving a master plan. These outstanding examples of Neoclassical architecture represent the firm's work in this style. Other Rubush & Hunter classical designs include: Reserve Loan Life Building, 429 North Pennsylvania (NR 2-23-90); Masonic Temple, 535 North Illinois; the old Indianapolis City Hall, 202-218 North Alabama (NR 10-29-74); and the Hume-Mansur Building, 15-31 East Ohio (demolished).

The original Rubush & Hunter plan called for the following 22 buildings: school house, dining hall and kitchen, bakery, power-house, boys' dorms (4 buildings), girls' dorms (4 buildings), hospital, boys' industrial building, girls' industrial building, residence, laundry, greenhouse, cow barn, horse barn, contagion hospital, and a store room. Over the years, this plan was modified due to budget constraints. Several of the buildings were either never constructed or several functions were grouped together in one building. For example, only one dormitory was constructed for each the girls and the boys, and the boys' industrial classes were located in the basement of the boys' dorm.

On May 31, 1907 the cornerstone was laid on the main building and construction begun on the girls' and boy's dormitories.

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The 1910-11 academic year was the last for the old Washington Street campus. School began at the 42nd Street location on October 11, 1911, but the property was not formally dedicated until June 9, 1912. At this time the school consisted of a main building, boys' dorm, girls' dorm, dining hall with laundry and kitchen, power house, store room and ice manufacturing plant, and superintendent's residence. The school sold the Washington Street property which would later become a city park named in honor of William Willard.

Unique to the history of the school is its being taken over by the Army during World War I (1917-1918) for troop housing and training. Education of deaf students continued, however, through correspondance courses.

Several outbuildings associated with the farming activities of the school continued to be constructed throughout the 1920s and early 1930s. But the late 1930s saw a move away from agricultural functions as the school sold its cattle and chickens and dismantled some of the outbuildings.

The architecture of the school is not only an outstanding collection of Neo-Classical buildings, but it is the only known campus plan designed by the Indianapolis firm of Rubush & Hunter. The firm, composed of Preston Rubush and Edgar Hunter, also designed such Indianapolis landmarks as the Circle Tower, Circle Theater, Columbia Club, Indiana Theater, and the Madam C.J. Walker Theater. The grouping of buildings display the characteristics associated with the Neo-Classical style such as pedimented gables, dentils and modillions, and double-hung sash windows. Despite the loss of the original boys' dorm and construction of a new vocational facility, the original plan remains visible. Enough residential, academic, and service buildings remain to provide a campus atmosphere.

Original campus buildings have unique biblical quotations and classical mottoes carved in marble just below their rooflines. Alumni Hall has several outside tablets commemorating educational leaders. Among the names are Alexander Graham Bell; Thomas Hopkins Gallaudet, and the Peets (father and son), pioneers in the education of the deaf in the United States. Noteworthy educators in general likewise include Mann, Pestalozzi, and Rousseau.

The Indiana School for the Deaf has maintained a long tradition of excellent education for deaf children throughout the state. For the academic year 1972-1973 the enrollment of

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705 made it the largest school for the deaf in the United States. With a present enrollment of 490, the school is still one of the largest in the United States.

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PHOTOGRAPH INFORMATION

The following information is identical for all photographs except where noted.

Indiana School for the Deaf

Indianapolis, Indiana

Chuck Walker

November 1989

Indiana School for the Deaf, 1200 East 42nd Street, Indpls., IN,
46202

- #1 Alumni Hall
Camera facing northwest
- #2 Alumni Hall
Camera facing southeast
- #3 Alumni Hall
Camera facing southeast
- #4 Alumni Hall, interior
Camera facing southeast
Suzanne Rollins
June 1990
Historic Landmarks Foundation of Indiana
- #5 Alumni Hall, interior
Camera facing north
Suzanne Rollins
June 1990
Historic Landmarks Foundation of Indiana
- #6 Alumni Hall, interior
Camera facing north
Suzanne Rollins
June 1990
Historic Landmarks Foundation of Indiana
- #7 Alumni Hall, interior
Camera facing south
Suzanne Rollins
June 1990
Historic Landmarks Foundation of Indiana

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Indiana School for the Deaf

Section number Photos Page 2

- #8 Alumni Hall, interior
Camera facing southeast
Suzanne Rollins
June 1990
Historic Landmarks Foundation of Indiana
- #9 Girls' Dormitory
Camera facing northwest
- #10 Girls' Dormitory
Camera facing southwest
- #11 Girls' Dormitory
Camera facing west
- #12 Girls' Dormitory
Camera facing northwest
- #13 Girls' Dormitory
Camera facing west
- #14 Girls' Dormitory
Camera facing northeast
- #15 Girls' Dormitory
Camera facing east
- #16 Girl's Dormitory, interior
basement
- #17 Girls' Dormitory, interior
second floor
- #18 Girls' Dormitory
stairway
- #19 Girls' Dormitory
front window
- #20 Girls' Dormitory
interior doorway
- #21 Girls' Dormitory
interior doorway

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

**National Register of Historic Places
Continuation Sheet**

Section number 10 Page 1

Indiana School for the Deaf

From this point, proceed north along a line parallel to yet 30' distant to the west from the west wall of the former Girls' Dormitory to a point 30' north of the north wall of the former Girls' Dormitory, then turn east following a line parallel to yet 30' distant to the north from the north wall of the former Girls' Dormitory to a point 5' east of the east wall of the former Girls' Dormitory, then turn north, following a line parallel to yet 5' east of the east wall of the former Girls' Dormitory to a point 10' north of the north wall of the garage or barn building. Then turn east, following a line parallel to yet 10' north of the north wall of the garage or barn building to a point 5' east of the east wall of the garage or barn building. Then turn south and follow a line parallel to yet 5' east of the east wall of the garage or barn building to a point 30' south of the south wall of the maintenance building. Then turn west to a point 30' east of the east wall of Alumni Hall. Then turn south and follow a line parallel to yet 30' east of the east wall of Alumni Hall to a point 30' south of the front steps of Alumni Hall. Then turn west and follow a line parallel to yet 30' distant to the south from the front steps of Alumni Hall to the point of origin. All land is located within the boundaries of the Indiana School for the Deaf.

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places
Continuation Sheet

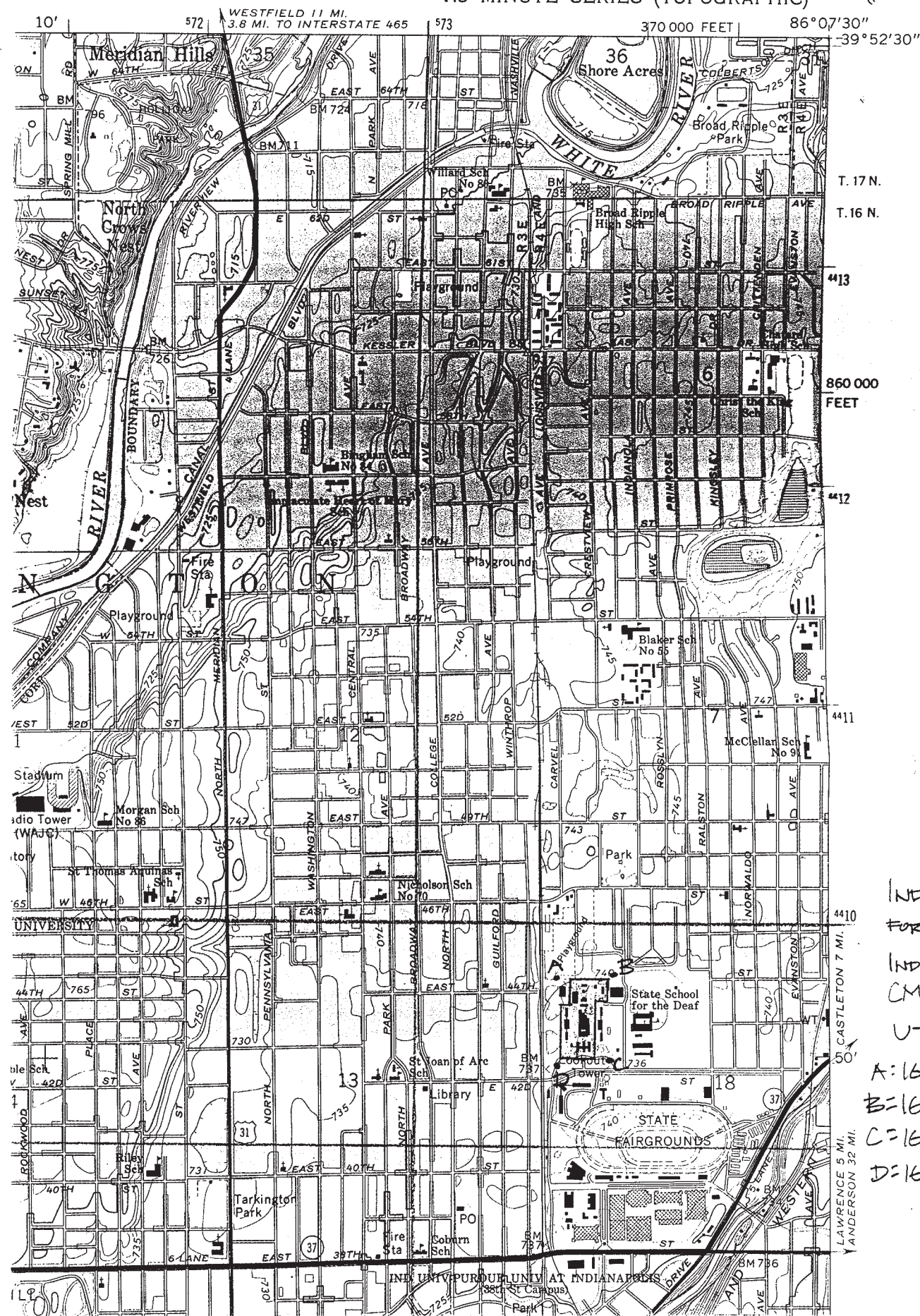
Indiana School for the Deaf

Section number Photos Page 3

- #22 Girls' Dormitory
column detail
- #23 Girls' Dormitory
interior detail of window
- #24 Girls' Dormitory
interior doorway
- #25 Dining Hall
Camera facing northwest
- #26 Dining Hall
Camera facing northeast
- #27 Dining Hall
Camera facing northeast
- #28 Building #12
Camera facing southwest
- #29 Building #13
Camera facing northwest
- #30 Barn
Camera facing northeast
- #31 Building #15
Camera facing northeast
- #32 Building #15
Camera facing northeast
- #33 Vocational Building
Camera facing northeast
- #34 Storage Shed
Camera facing southwest
- #35 Maintenance Building
Camera facing southwest
Suzanne Rollins
June, 1990
Historic Landmarks Foundation of Indiana

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